BY W. H. PRESSLEY & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Daily and Weekly Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month $10 00
" 3 months 30 00
" 6 months 60 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 10 00
6 months 20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when bottom must be expired.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders at Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

RUNNING AT LARGE.—About the only animals now allowed to run at large in Raleigh without a pass, are hogs, dogs and cows, with a sprinkling of darkies. We believe the hog law has not been repealed, but it has become like most other laws—a dead letter. We presume the utterly worthless and entirely useless dogs in the city, consume bread and meat enough daily to furnish one hundred soldiers or more with rations, to say nothing of the annoyances of their nocturnal howlings, growlings and barkings, and their invasion on neighboring premises, tearing up young garden vegetables, &c. In case of these invasions we recommend powder and shot—the remedy the Local hereby gives notice he intends to employ. A garden is worth more than a dozen dogs. Let the invasion of fowls meet with a similar reception. If people *will* raise fowles in the city let them keep them on their town premises, or abide the consequences.

HOME GUARDS.—The 2d class of Home Guards in this county was discharged on last Saturday with instructions to hold themselves in readiness for future orders. Some of them seemed glad, and others rather to regret it, as they were just getting in a good way of sprecing, having nothing else to do. Those from the city, mostly printers and newspaper employees, say they had an abundance of provisions besides the minnows they caught to while away time. We have had no serious fears of the fall of Raleigh, until now; but with the 2d class taken from active duty with their hooks and lines upon the banks of the classic Walnut, we confess we have anxious apprehensions. If Sherman should hear of their discharge, (and it is said the Yankees *will* find out everything;) will he not know that a formidable force has been withdrawn from his front, and be thereby emboldened to advance? Perhaps we should be reticent, but we think it our duty to lay these facts before the people, that they may act as their judgment dictates—either evacuate or make up their minds to "grin and bear it."

A large number of our wounded have been removed from the hospitals here to points farther west.

OATH-TAKERS.—Several of the prominent citizens of Charleston reported as oath-takers, under the Lincoln military parody on the Constitution of the U. S., were willing enough to remain in Charleston but not risk their property there—several of them, have, it is reported, lost largely in goods, plate, wines, &c., that had been removed to places of supposed safety. We suppose taking the oath will recover and restore these articles stolen from Columbia, Camden Chesraw, Winnsboro' and other towns, and the ashes of those that have been burned. It is to be hoped the oath-takers will make something by their motion, as they have lost all that gentlemen deem valuable or worthy of comparison with life.

A gentleman was speaking the other day of the kindness of his friends in visiting him. One old aunt in particular visited him twice each year and stayed six months each time.

That is not up to the ardent wooer who went to see his lady-love twice a week and stayd a fortnight each time.

ITEMS.—The 2d class Home Guard is composed of invalids and dead men; many are poor men and many unable to walk five miles. Now, it looks to us as a hard matter to make these men in Person and Caswel walk all the way to Greensboro', to go before a medical Board that has nothing else to do, rather than require that Board of ablebodied men to come to these counties. Some of these Home Guard men have no money to pay their way; others can hardly put one foot before the other, and many are very busy on the farm, and yet they must all stop work and lose about a week's time going before an idle Board of Physicians, who are well paid for lounging on cushioned chairs, puffing cigars and quaffing "new dip." It is hard

Mrs. S Vandegrief, who died in Trenton, on the 30th of November, a few months short of the age of ninety-five, was one of the company of young maidens (then Miss Moore) who sang the ode of welcome to Washington when he passed through Trenton to New York, April 21, 1789. This estimable lady never lost the enthusiasm of that day, and within two weeks of her death repeated with animation the song she had learned seventy-five years ago, in honor of the first President of the United States.—*Trenton True American.*

LOST.

A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, BETWEEN MRS. Henry's and Major Pierce's. The watch is Faber's make, rather small, with a gold face, and the chain is a small Lady's chain, with a steel key attached. A liberal reward will be given if delivered at this office.
April 8-tf

WANTED EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS

THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR *Empty Flour Barrels or Tierces*, and the seller will greatly assist the Government by bringing them in and protecting them as soon as possible at SIMPSON'S BAKERY, near the N. C. depot.
J. M. WALKER,
Capt. & A. C. S.

Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Publishing House.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.
S. O.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1865 NO. 127

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies whenso consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard an I Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 by 56 feet, cottage sty'e, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rulers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for dre places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing
Jan 19 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

CASH OR BARTER.

ON SALE—

40 Bales Cotton Yarns of 8, 9, or 10 at wholesale and retail by
April 3 4t* H. N. BROWN, & Co.
Hillsboro, N. C.

NOTICE.

ABOUT THE 1ST OF MARCH WE DELIVERED to a gentleman 2 packages marked A. W. Eskridge and, by mistake, a carpet bag marked S. C. Eskridge, containing several articles of clothing and a silver cup, marked M. E. E. The gentleman to whom we delivered these articles will please return the carpet bag, and much oblige
April 3-2w A. P. BRYAN, Agent
for Southern Ex. Co.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

FROM THIS DATE, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies, LODGINGS without MEALS, can be furnished at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. WM. H. CUNNINGGIN.
April 3-2t* Proprietor.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two setts Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Sapona, Pig, Scrape and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N C.
March 15 td* TARPSLEY & YARBROUGH.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATEly proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

PRINTING!

TO THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ ANY of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them a the office for our use.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with prices considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid share those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and after all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognized as our only barrier from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried,	good, packed, per bush 28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpacked, per bush 26 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	10 00
do	without handles, each,	8 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	10 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	4 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	10 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	5 00
do	salted, per pound,	1 00
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	2 50
do	adamantine, per pound,	5 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 16 oz. to yard; and private as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	3 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 60 pounds,	12 50
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 8 yards to pound, per yd,	3 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
Fodder,	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
"	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
Hats,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hay,	wool, each,	3 00
"	baled, per 100 pounds,	5 00
Hides,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
do	"	4 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	600 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	1 00
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	900 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
do	2d class, per day, rations by government,	8 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	8 25
do	shelled, per bushel	2 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 5-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 32 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 32 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 50
do	salted, per pound,	2 00
do	gross,	2 00
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4/4 yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8/4 yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	35 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	8 00
do	hard, per pound,	3 00
Soap,	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shanks,	baled, 160 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 33 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	2 50
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	10 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	3 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 00
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 600 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	17 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

RIAS OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of labore, rations furnished by owner, per day	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	85 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if to be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates to pay for their necessary provisions supplied, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent its loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapproval on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong wit in the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transpotation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 23-d3t-w2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy; Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 10, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

March 13 td WM. H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 25 c postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

Feb 21-tf HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our armies. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

mar9-d1t w1t ST. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

Feb 23-w6t F. FERRELL,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of hou-eh ld and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

March 4 dosaw3w. F. FERRELL,
Admr.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meat and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

P. L. WOODSON.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1865 — 1865

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sunday	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Monday	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
Tuesday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
Wednesday	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Thursday	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Friday	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	8 15 22 29
Saturday	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	9 16 23 30

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Margett streets up staire.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for service rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice will take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1863 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREEMONT,
Chief Engineer and Supt.
March 6 6t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

How to Send us Money.—Never send bills in a letter you can send by Express. All money sent will express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE GOOD HAND.

Before our interview the Genius of Destiny whispered in our ears, we shall hereafter make a great mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the Good Hand and shall be ready to Progress it on.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION, AND ADVERTISING.

The following are the only terms for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscription and advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Progress, six months.....$40 00
" " three months.....20 00
" " one month.....10 00
Weekly Progress, three months.....10 00
" " six months.....20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements not square, of eight lines of solid nonpareil type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

Gen. Johnston's Army.

The accounts from Gen. Johnston's army are most cheering. The most perfect order and discipline has been restored, and the morale of the army is equal to that of any that has been organized since the war commenced. Of Gen. Johnston's plans and purposes we know nothing, but if Sherman meets him, now or hereafter, he will find in him no mean adversary—there is fight in that army and Gen. Johnston knows how to bring it out.

There was a grand review of the army on Friday and gentlemen who were at the front on that occasion tell us it was a most imposing scene, and highly satisfactory to all.

The armies of Johnston and Sherman are both quiet at the present time but as they are only a few miles apart this quiet cannot long continue.

The Late Operations in Virginia.

The Richmond and Petersburg papers all having fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the disasters of the last few days having cut off northern papers, it will be some time before we shall receive the particulars of the desperate conflicts of the 1st and 2nd of April, around Petersburg; but enough is known to warrant us in saying that the slaughter was great on both sides, that our army was defeated and compelled to retreat by overwhelming numbers, and that nearly the whole of Virginia has passed under the control of the enemy. The noble army of Lee has been defeated by the superior numbers of Grant, and we may as well admit it; but while we admit this we have no doubt but the loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, was much heavier than our own.

For some reason unknown to us we have not received a mail from Danville since the fall of Richmond, but the Clarksville *Tobacco Plant*, of Friday, which a friend has kindly placed in our possession, contains the following speculations:

"The events of the past week are the most momentous, that have occurred since the inauguration of the war. After four years of bloody strife, during which all the energies of a powerful nation have been concentrated upon one single object, the capture of Richmond, and during which also the whole energies of another powerful nation have been exerted in its defence, that time honored capitol of the proud Old Dominion, and recently constituted capitol of the Confederate States, has been compelled by force of overwhelming numbers to succumb to the invader.—On Sunday last, while the President was engaged in his devotions at St. Paul's Church, he received a telegram from Gen. Lee, informing him that the enemy had broken through his lines in three places, that the withdrawal of our troops from the north bank of James River was thus rendered indispensable, that Richmond would thus be left uncovered, and that instant evacuation of the city was necessary and inevitable.

"The telegram so received was so compressed and the consequent notice so brief, that it was impossible to save much of the public property. The President and his Cabinet, with many other officers of the Government left Richmond at 12 o'clock Sunday night, and passed up the Richmond and Danville road towards Danville. The President was seen at South Boston on the morning of Monday. It is understood that Charlotte, N. C., has been selected as the seat of Government for the time being. We have seen and conversed with several intelligent gentlemen, clerks in the Treasury Department, who left Richmond by the Danville train at 7 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and who passed through Clarksville Tuesday, on their way to their home in Boydton. It is from them we gather the facts which we here publish. They say that they are ordered to report at Charlotte N. C., from which the inference is clear, that that city has been selected for the temporary seat of Government.

"It is presumed that the Secretary of the Treasury succeeded in getting off the Government gold and bullion on some of the trains which left during Sunday afternoon and night, but it is uncertain whether the Government archives and records were saved.—From the best information we have it appears that the last train came out of Richmond at 4 o'clock Monday morning, the bridges being burnt immediately afterward. This train contained the Government papers, and it is not known whether it came through safely, as the Yankees were understood, at last accounts, to be making for the Danville Railroad, at or above Burkeville.

"Of course, if there was scarcely notice enough to save the most valuable part of the Government property, the chances are limited that any private valuables were saved. It is therefore to be feared, that all the gold and valuables of the Richmond City banks, as well as of private citizens, fell into the hands of the enemy. The railroad cars were devoted almost exclusively to the transportation of government officials and government property, so that the unwelcome conclusion is unavoidable that all the population of Richmond, with scarcely a moment's warning, have passed under the Yankee yoke.

What a horrible, incomprehensible and inconceivable public catastrophe! With a sense of the deepest self-humbling, and with a feeling of the most painful suspense, we await further intelligence, from this region of untold and unimaginable woes."

The Late Battle near Petersburg.—"On Wednesday night, the 29th March, the last decisive struggle for Richmond and Petersburg began. We publish in another column an account from the Petersburg [illegible] operations of that gloomy night.—On Friday [illegible], from the best information received, a most unsatisfactory condition occurred some four miles from Hatch's Run, on the South Side Railroad, consisting of some 5,000 men, including an unorganized force of Yankees, reported to number about 20,000. The battle was quite sanguinary, and the odds so great against us, that our brave soldiers suffered terribly. From that day up to the present, according to the best information we can get, Gen. Lee and his heroic army have witnessed the terrible casualty of the enemy.

"In this critical conjuncture, General Lee found it indispensably necessary to withdraw all his forces from the north bank of the James River, and the evacuation of Richmond was an immediate consequence.

"But little is known of the results of the several days fighting between the contending armies. Reports have reached us that Pickett's Division has suffered greatly, and as the great mass of Mecklenburg soldiery was in this command, the solicitude felt in this community as to the fate of our friends is inconceivably painful. It is rumored that Major J. B. McPhail, of the 56th Virginia Regiment, is a prisoner, and that Capt. Frank Nelson, the hero of numberless glorious fields, is wounded and a prisoner.—It is also reported that Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, and Major Gen. Gordon and Heth are among the slain. Experience has taught us that such reports, in times of excitement, are so often started on very slim grounds, and we trust, that future developements will prove many of these painful reports to be unfounded.

"As to the present position of Gen. Lee nothing certain is known.

"It has been stated to us, upon what seems to be reasonable authority, that on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, he, with his main army, was at Bevill's Bridge, a point on the Appomattox some twenty miles above Petersburg. We are not without hope that by a concentration of his whole force he may be able even yet to deal the enemy a decisive blow.

Later and Cheering News.—"At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon intelligence reached Clarksville, direct from Clover Depot, on the Danville Railroad, that on Monday there was a general engagement between the armies under Lee and Grant, in which our forces were victorious, and in which the slaughter of the enemy was unprecedented. It is understood that General Lee occupies the south bank of the Appomattox, and Gen. Grant the north bank. The Danville cars are running to Meherrin Depot, ten miles south of Burkeville.

"Through the same source of intelligence we learn that the large flouring mills of Richmond and a considerable portion of the lower part of the city were destroyed by fire after the evacuation."

We regret to say that we have no confidence in this "Later and Cheering News," for the reason that had such battle been fought and such victory won, we should have had more certain and satisfactory intelligence concerning it than this report from Clover Depot to Clarksville.

Of the present whereabouts of Gen. Lee's army we know nothing, but our impression is that good policy will induce the great Captain to fall back from Virginia, at least for the present; and we have but little doubt but Grant will follow as fast as he can repair railroads. Definite news of the present situation, and details of the late operations, are looked for with great interest.

LATER.

We received a Danville mail yesterday. The *Register* of that place, of the 8th, has nothing concerning military operations except the following short article:

A private telegram was received yesterday stating that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's command had encountered a cavalry force of the enemy near Rives' station on the Southside railroad, and defeated them, capturing eleven or twelve hundred prisoners. Passengers who arrived on the train at 8 A. M. corroborate the report, saying that it was generally credited about Keysville. Some of them put the loss of the enemy, in the engagement, at one hundred and fifty killed and two hundred and fifty wounded, in addition to the prisoners.

It was believed that there were no Yankees south of the Junction yesterday.

The most intelligent opinion expressed by the passengers as to Gen. Lee's whereabouts, located him east of the Junction, his army still covering that place, and his line probably extending from near Amelia Court House, on the Danville road, to Blacks and Whites, on the Southside.

THOMAS' MOVEMENTS.

From the statement of persons who left Lynchburg a few days ago and who came across the country to this place, we conclude that Thomas is advancing very slowly from East Tennessee, if indeed he be moving at all.

The same paper of the 7th says:

Persons who arrived at this place yesterday, on trains from below, report that the condition of Gen Lee's army is better than many supposed, that there were but few stragglers through the country and that the army was not being driven by the enemy. Accounts are meagre and unsatisfactory.

A passenger train went out yesterday morning as far as to Keysville and returned at night, bringing some passengers who expressed the opinion that the army is near Amelia Court House. We shall no doubt get some satisfactory information to-day.

Stoneman has been lost sight of.

From the South.

We received, per mail, yesterday, Mobile, Montgomery and Augusta papers, some of them two months old, and others one month, and so on down to March 21st, the latest dates, and these only of Augusta papers. Of course the news they contain has been anticipated by telegraph.

We take the following article from the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, and all that is therein said may well and truly be said of North Carolina also. In fact no two States have done their whole duty better than Georgia and North Carolina. Their troops have always fraternized, and on many a bloody field have they stood together and rolled back the tide of the approaching foe, when other troops (unnecessary to mention,) have quailed and given way. Yet these States, in certain quarters, have been marked as disloyal, and despotic laws asked for for the benefit (?) of one or both of them. When the petty prejudices and unjust suspicions of the present time shall have passed away, and truth and reason shall have recovered their power in impartial history, no one [illegible] will have a brighter escutcheon than Georgia [illegible] North Carolina. Both in the earliest [illegible] Georgia to this Revolution.—During a [illegible] Address in the Confederate Congress, Mr. Turner of North Carolina took occasion to animadvert in most emphatic terms on the report of Gen. Preston, the Chief of the Conscript Bureau, who it seems had made an invidious comparison between Virginia and South Carolina on the one hand, and North Carolina and Georgia on the other. We will here take occasion to inform Gen. Preston that any and all imputations on the good faith and self-sacrificing patriotism of Georgia, from whatever source they may proceed, are hotly slanderous. If it were needful, it might be shown by the official reports on file at Richmond that no State in the Confederacy has tended its devotion to the common cause by the blood of a larger number of its gallant soldiery. Although authority dealt with in the bestowment of rank, yet on nearly every hard fought field from Gettysburg to Vicksburg, Georgia troops have borne the brunt of the fight. Bartow, Semmes, Colquit, Cobb, Walker, and others of distinguished valor, are not the least worthy of that goodly company of martyrs who have fallen in that bloody fray.

Nor has Georgia failed to do her whole duty likewise in sustaining the pecuniary burdens of the war. Her contributions to the Government, and her benefactions to the suffering and needy, have not been exceeded by any of her sister States.

In view of these stubborn facts, how disgusting the miserable twaddle of hireling papers and politicians about the disloyalty of this grand old Commonwealth, not undeservedly styled the Empire State. If her Governor and Legislature have not always danced when Mr. Divis piped—if they have had the manliness to protest in no measured terms against the usurpations of the Confederate Government—is Georgia therefore to be branded with unfaithfulness to the cause of Southern Independence? We spurn the vile insinuation with ineffable contempt. Upon all these issues that have been raised by her enemies to the disparagement of her patriotism, she confidently appeals to the tribunal of history and the verdict of impartial posterity. That verdict will be, that while Georgia never for a single instant faltered in her allegiance to the Constitution of the Confederate States, she at the same time defended her own sovereignty against invasion from without and conspiracy within. That she labored to preserve the balance of our complex system, so as to prevent the disastrous ruin that must inevitably follow the undue preponderance and uncontrolled action of either of its elemental forces.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States of America:

The General in Chief of our army has found it necessary to make such movements of the troops as to uncover the capital, and thus involve the withdrawal of the Government from the city of Richmond. It would be unwise even if it were possible, to conceal the great moral, as well as material injury to our cause, that must result from the occupation of Richmond by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us as patriots engaged in a most sacred cause, to allow our energies to falter, our spirits to grow faint, or our efforts to become relaxed, under reverses however calamitous. While it has been to us a source of national pride, that for four years of unequaled warfare, we have been able, in close proximity to the centre of the enemy's power to maintain the seat of our chosen Government free from the pollution of his presence; while the memories of the heroic dead, who have freely given their lives to its defence, must ever remain enshrined in our hearts; while the preservation of the capitol, which is usually regarded as the evidence to mankind of separate national existence, was an object very dear to us it is also true, and should not be forgotten, that the loss which we have suffered is not without compensation. For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under the command of a leader, whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people, has been greatly trammelled by the necessity of keeping a constant watch over the approaches to the capital, and has thus been forced to forego, more than one opportunity for promising enterprise. The hopes and confidence of the enemy have been constantly excited by the belief that their possession of Richmond would be the signal for our submission to their rule, and relieve them from the burthen of a war which, as their failing resources admonish them, must be abandoned if not speedily brought to a successful close. It is for us, my countrymen, to show by our bearing, under reverses, how wretched has been the self-deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfortune with fortitude, than to encounter danger with courage.

We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle, the memory of which is to endure for all ages, and to shed ever increasing lustre upon our country. Relieved from the necessity of guarding cities and particular points, important but not vital to our defence, with our army free to move from point to point, and strike in detail the detachments and garrisons of the enemy; operating in the interior of our own country, where supplies are more accessible and where the foe will be far removed from his own base, and cut off from all succor in case of reverse, nothing is now needed to render our triumph certain, but the exhibition of our unquenchable resolve. Let us but will it and we are free; and who, in the light of the past, dare doubt your purpose in the future?

Animated by that confidence in your spirit and fortitude which never yet has failed me, I announce to you, fellow-countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause, with my whole heart and soul. That I will never consent to abandon, to the enemy, one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy; that Virginia, noble State, whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history; whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of this war, whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all time to come; that Virginia, with the help of the people, and by the blessings of Providence, shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her homes, by the sacrifice of any of her rights or territory. If, by storm of numbers, we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return, until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his endless and impossible task of making slaves of a people who are resolved to be free. Let us then not despond, my countrymen, but relying on the never failing succor and protecting care of our God, let us meet the foe with fresh defiance, and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Danville, April 4th, 1865.

TABLES OF DISTANCES.

At the present time, when the railroads of North Carolina and Virginia are the highways of the hostile armies, the following tables of distances will be found convenient for reference by the students of the situation:

WILMINGTON AND WELDON.

From Wilmington to	Miles.	From Wilmington to	Miles.
Northeast,	10	Magnolia,	49
Marlboro',	12	Warsaw,	50
Rocky Point,	15	Bowden,	60
Burgaw,	23	Faison,	64
South Washington,	30	Mount Olive,	71
Leesburg,	34	Dudley,	76
Teachy,	39	Everetteville,	79
Rose Hill,	42	Goldsboro',	85

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA.

From Newbern to	Miles	From Newbern to	Miles.
Bachelor's Creek,	8	Kinston,	33
Tuscarora,	11	Falling Creek,	40
Core Creek,	17	Mossy Hall,	45
Dover,	28	Beste,	50
Southwest,	29	Goldsboro',	59

NORTH CAROLINA ROAD.

From Goldsboro' to	Miles.	From Goldsboro' to	Miles.
Boon Hill,	12	Mebane's,	98
Smithfield,	22	Haw River,	104
Stallings,	34	Graham,	106
Raleigh,	48	Comp's Shops,	108
Morrisville,	61	Gibsonville,	115
Durham,	74	McLean's,	122
Hillsboro',	88	Greensboro',	130

RALEIGH AND GASTON.

From Raleigh to	Miles.	From Raleigh to	Miles.
Huntsville,	10	Warrenton,	58
Forrestville,	16	Macon,	62
Franklinton,	25	Littleton,	73
Kitrell's	35	Summit,	79
Henderson,	42	Gaston,	82
Ridgeway Junction,	55	Weldon,	94

ROANOKE VALLEY.

From Ridg'y June. to	Miles.	From Ridg'y June. to	Miles.
Townsville,	10	Clarksville,	22

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

From Richmond to	Miles.	From Richmond to	Miles.
Manchester,	1	Merherrin,	65
Powhite,	8	Keysville,	73
Coalfield,	11	Drake's Branch,	81
Tomahawk,	18	Meningford,	84
Powhatan,	22	Roanoke,	90
Mattoax,	27	Clover,	94
Chula,	30	Scottsburg,	100
Amelia Courthouse,	36	Boston,	109
Jetersville,	43	New's Ferry,	117
Jennings Ordinary,	50	Barksdale,	127
Burksville,	55	Ringgold,	135
Price's,	61	Danville,	140

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.

From Petersburg to	Miles.	From Petersburg to	Miles.
Southerland's,	10	Farmville,	60
Ford's,	20	Prospect,	79
Wilson's,	27	Pamplin's,	87
Wellville,	31	Appomattox,	99
Blacks and Whites,	37	Spout Spring,	105
Nottoway C. H.	43	Concord,	110
Burksville,	52	Lynchburg,	123
Rose's	61		

A spirit of rivalry in the tactics has been gotten up in Hill's corps among the regiments and companies. The Colonel of the 44th N. C. regiment opened the ball by challenging any regiment in the corps to cope with it in drill and parade, and before the challenge got down to the ears of the old 12th, Col. Ashford, of the 33th N. C., accepted it—the parade to come off on the Model Farm, last Friday, and Gen. Lee, A. P. Hill and Division Generals to be the judges. Captain T. C. Evans, of company C, 13th regiment N. C. T, catching the spirit of rivalry, next threw down the gauntlet by challenging any company in Hill's corps to the manual exercise and company drill. Gen. Lee expressed himself highly pleased with this challenge and hoped that it would not only be taken up but imitated by other companies.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The rejection of the amendment abolishing slavery in the United States by the Legislature of New Jersey, defeats that measure for the present. According to the admission of some of the Northern papers, eighteen states have thus far ratified the amendment, and three have rejected it. Legislatures of the following States have ratified it: Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Indiana, Nevada, Louisiana, and Wisconsin, all between the 1st and 24th of February. Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey have rejected it. The Legislatures of the following States have yet to vote upon it: Arkansas, Connecticut, California, Iowa, New Hampshire, Oregon, Tennessee, and Vermont. Three fourths of all the States are necessary to give effect to the amendment.

On the night of the 25th of December Ensign Blumes, of the Steamer Virginia, cut out from Galveston the schooner Dallie, from Nassau, with one hundred and seventy bales of cotton on board. The schooner, when captured, was within five hundred yards of the rebel guard ship, close in shore and protected by the shore batteries, and had to pass out directly under the guns of two forts.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From the South.

Macon, April 7.—Advices from Montgomery to the 6th say that it is officially reported that the enemy are on the side of the Alabama river. The telegraph is working to Benton.

Commodore Montgomery has arrived here. He left Demopolis on Monday night.

Jackson's cavalry whipped and forced to retreat the enemy's column, 8,000 strong, advancing via Tuscaloosa. The fight occurred twenty-six miles from Selma.

The enemy's main body are moving towards Demopolis. Forrest is reported advancing against and fighting the enemy around Selma.

Nothing definite from Mobile.

AUGUSTA, April 8.—Gov. Milton, of Florida, died on the 1st of April, near Marianna.

A special dispatch to the Columbia "Guardian," 6th, states that Gen. Adams, commanding the District of Alabama, has issued an order that Montgomery will be defended. Gen. Buford has been assigned to the command of the defences of the city.

Gov. Watts has issued a proclamation allowing the men to vote whether they will leave their position for the defence of any part of the State. The militia of Alabama are only held for service in the counties in which they reside.

The cotton warehouse, government works and navy yard at Selma were burned by the Federals. A few houses were accidentally burned.

Gen. Forrest fought brilliantly and was wounded three times, but did not leave the field.

The enemy hold Montgomery Hill, on the Alabama river, near Claiborne. No boats were captured. At last accounts the Government and State stores were being removed from Montgomery. All the whisky there was closed for ten miles in and around the city, by order of Gov. Watts.

The post office has sent all letters and mails to Columbus for safety.

At Selma all the cotton was burned and but little government property saved. Loss many millions.—The loss of the city is attributable to a disgraceful stampede. Very few of Forrest's men were in the fight. They did not arrive in time. The enemy's assault Sunday afternoon continued in force very heavy, when they suddenly charged our left, west of Selma, where our line was the weakest, and shot a few shells among our horse-holders, who stampeded. Our forces retreated in confusion to Selma. Gens. Forrest, Adams and Roddy cut their way out towards Montgomery with some difficulty. General Taylor left for Demopolis the same evening, before the fight began.

Gen. Forrest telegraphed to Gov. Watts on Monday afternoon that he was on the Montgomery side of the Alabama river, and that Montgomery would be defended, which inspired confidence in everybody.

The Rebel (gunboat) got away safely from Selma.

The enemy have retired from Blakely and vicinity, and it is believed by the authorities that the enemy moved on Mobile from Selma.

Affairs in Charleston.

AUGUSTA, April 7.—The Charleston "Courier" states that 8000 bales of cotton have been discovered in various parts of the city. Government drays line the streets hauling. King street exhibits an immense moving throng morning and evening. The merchants and traders are doing a good business which promises well for the future prosperity of the city. There has been a remarkable change since the Union forces entered.

A torpedo exploded under the bow of the U. S. steamer *Bibb* in the naval sailing channel, and sank her in twenty-five feet water. A naval order has been issued warning vessels to avoid the track.

Redpath and others Mite issued a memorial to the loyal people of South Carolina to furnish means to erect a monument over the Yankee soldiers buried at the Race Course by the rebels.

The "Courier" gives a long account of the meeting held on the 28th. The meeting passed resolutions of thanks to Gen. Hatch and Admiral Dahlgreen for their kindness and for assistance in suppressing the fire when the Union troops entered the city.

J. P. M. Stetson and M. L. Stetson have opened the Charleston Hotel with a great display.

THE DAY OF THE LORD.

BY REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY.

The day of the Lord is at hand, at hand,
The storms roll up the sky;
A nation sleeps starving on heaps of gold,
All dreamers toss and sigh.
When the pain is nearest, the child is born,
And the day is darkest before the morn
Of the day of the Lord at hand.

Gather you, gather you, angels of God;
Chivalry, Justice and Truth:
Come for the Earth is grown coward and old;
Come down and renew us her youth!
Freedom, Self-sacrifice, Mercy and Love,
Haste to the battle-field—stoop from above,
To the day of the Lord at hand.

Gather you, gather you, hounds of hell—
Famine, and Plague and War;
Idleness, Bigotry, Cant and Misrule,
Gather—and fall in the snare!
Hirelings and Mammonites—Pedants and Knaves—
Crawl to the battle-field, or sneak to your graves,
In the day of the Lord at hand.

Who would sit down and whine for a lost Age of Gold
While the Lord of all ages is here?
True hearts will leap up at the trumpet of God,
And those who can suffer can dare,
Each past Age of Gold was an iron age too,
And the meekest of Saints may find stern work to do
In the day of the Lord at hand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

TWO SOWS WITH PIGS FOR SALE. APPLY at this office. April 10-3t.

ATTENTION JUNIOR VOLUNTEERS.

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO RETURN YOUR arms to the office of Messrs. Waterhouse & Howe, opposite the Market House, on this (Monday) evening between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. They must be well cleaned and in good order and members who cannot bring them must send them at the appointed time.

By order of
Capt. P. F. WATERHOUSE,
P. F. Brown, O. S. April 10-1t.